

ON SOME MOTHS FROM LORD HOWE AND NORFOLK  
ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

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[Read June 14, 1917.]

The following species of moths were taken by Mr. A. M. Lea on a recent collecting trip to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands and were sent for determination:—

*From Lord Howe Island.*

Family ARCTIADAE.

*Nov. gen. (?) et sp.* Eight examples.

*Calamidia*, n. sp. Two male examples. Nearly allied to the Australian *Calamidia hirta*, Wlk.

*Philenora*, n. sp. One example.

Family NOCTUIDAE.

*Spodoptera mauritia*, Bdv. One example. Common throughout the Eastern tropics.

*Sericea spectans*, Gu. One example. Common in the coastal regions of Queensland and New South Wales.

*Ophideres salamina*, Fab. One example. Common in Queensland and throughout the Oriental region.

*Hydrillodes lentalis*, Gu. Two examples.

*Simplicia robustalis*, Gu. One example. Common in Queensland and throughout the Oriental region.

*Dichromia quinqualis*, Wlk. Two examples. A common Queensland species.

*Hypena masurialis*, Gu. Five examples.

*Hypena sylpha*, Butl. Two examples. I know this species only from Southern Queensland, where it does not appear to be common.

Family GEOMETRIDAE.

*Cidaria*, (?) sp. One female example.

*Brachycola*, (?) sp. One female example.

*Boarmia inflexaria*, Snel. One female example. Also from Queensland, New Guinea, and the Malay Peninsula.

Family PYRALIDAE.

*Epicrocis sublignalis*, Wlk. One example. A very common species in Queensland and New South Wales.

*Tirathaba rufivena*, Wlk. One male example. Also known from Queensland, New Guinea, Borneo, Ceylon, and India.

*Scenedra decoratalis*, Wlk. One example. A common species in Eastern Australia.

*Diplopscustis perieralis*, Wlk. One example. Also from Eastern Australia, New Zealand, Borneo, Formosa, and India.

*Trichophysetis cretacea*, Butl. One example.

*Macalla*, n. sp. One example.

*Acharana licarcisalis*, Wlk. Two examples.

*Pyrausta cynaralis*, Wlk. One example. Also from Queensland, Ceylon, and India.

*Mecyna*, sp. One example.

#### Family TINEIDAE.

*Elaeonomia*, n. sp. Seven examples.

*Gracilaria*, n. sp. One example. Near *G. xylophanes*, Turn., from Queensland.

*Hyponomeuta*, sp. One example.

*Hierorestis omoscopya*, Meyr. One example.

*Erechthias*, sp. One example.

*Trichophaga tapetiella*, Lin. One example. An introduced species: the larva feeds on woollen fabrics and furs.

There are several other species of Tineidae which I hope to be able to determine.

*From Norfolk Island.*

#### Family ARCTIADAE.

Gen. NESIOTICA, nov. (νησιωτικός, belonging to an island).

Tongue well developed. Palpi slender, ascending, not reaching vertex. Antennae in male bipectinate to apex. Forewings with 2 from  $\frac{4}{5}$ , 3 and 4 long-stalked, 5 absent, 6, 7, 8, 9 stalked; or 6 connate with 7, 8, 9; 7 arising out of 8 beyond 9, 10 absent, 11 free. Hindwings in male without basal costal expansion, 2 from  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 3 and 4 coincident and from angle of cell, 5 somewhat curved at base towards 3 but well separated from it, 6 and 7 long-stalked, 8 anastomosing with cell as far as middle.

Closely allied to *Goniosema*, Turn., but in this vein 6 of forewings arises remote from 7, 8, 9. In the latter there is a strong basal costal expansion in hindwings, but I do not lay much weight on this.

NESIOTICA CLADARA, n. sp. (κλαδαρος, fragile).

♂, ♀; 17-18 mm. Head pale-fuscous; face and palpi whitish. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 3. Thorax pale-fuscous. Abdomen pale-grey, tuft whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish with slight pale fuscous suffusion; markings fuscous; a dot on fold at  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; costal dots at  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; a dot on fold at  $\frac{1}{4}$  connected with

first costal dot and with dorsum at  $\frac{1}{3}$  by some fuscous scales forming an imperfect oblique line; two dots near second costal dot and in an oblique line with it; a fine strongly dentate transverse line from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa to before tornus; a second less distinct line shortly beyond this, followed by some fine streaks on veins, and a terminal series of dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

Two examples; one male in poor condition and the female type. This interesting discovery is most nearly allied to *Goniosema anguliscrupta*, Luc., from Southern Queensland. There is nothing akin to it known in New Zealand.

### Family NOCTUIDAE.

*Agrotis ypsilon*, Rott. Three examples. Probably of world-wide distribution.

*Cirphis loreyi*, Dup. Two examples. Generally distributed throughout the Eastern Hemisphere.

*Cirphis unipuncta*, Haw. Seven examples. Probably of world-wide distribution.

*Prodenia litura*, Fab. Three examples. Universally distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical zones of the Eastern Hemisphere.

*Ariathisa*, sp. One example.

*Proxenus tenuis*, Butl. Eight examples. Common throughout Australia: not hitherto recorded elsewhere.

*Hydrillodes lentalis*, Gn. Three examples. Common in the Eastern tropics.

*Hypena masuralis*, Gn. Three examples. Common in the Eastern tropics.

### Family GEOMETRIDAE.

*Chloroclystis laticostata*, Wlk. One male example, much mangled but recognizable. A common Australian species: not hitherto recorded elsewhere.

*Xanthorhoe sodaliata*, Wlk. Three male and five female examples. One female is unusually small—expansion, 17 mm. Another female is a slight aberration: there is a paler band between basal patch and median area of forewing, and median area is defined by a posterior pale suffusion. I mention this as the female appears not to vary in Australia. This is a common species in Eastern Australia; not hitherto recorded elsewhere.

*Acidalia rubraria*, Dbld. Four examples. Common, and generally distributed in Australia and New Zealand.

*Acidalia hypochra*, Meyr. One female example. Common in Eastern Australia: not hitherto recorded elsewhere.

*Boarmia*, n. sp. One female example.

## Family SPHINGIDAE.

*Herse convolvuli*, Lin. One example. Common throughout the Eastern Hemisphere.

## Family PYRALIDAE.

*Craeydopora cinigerella*, Wlk. Four examples. A common species in Australia and New Zealand.

*Crambus cuneiferellus*, Wlk. Thirty-six examples. Very common in Eastern Australia; also recorded from New Hebrides and Tonga.

*Endotricha*, n. sp. Three examples.

*Trichophysetis cretacea*, Butl. Five examples. Common in Eastern Australia; also recorded from Japan and the Amur region.

*Diasemia*, sp. Sixty-two examples.

*Hymenia fascialis*, Cram. Twelve examples. Of world-wide distribution in tropical and subtropical regions.

*Acharana licarsisalis*, Wlk. Two examples. Widely distributed in the warmer parts of Asia and Australia and in the Polynesian islands.

*Scoparia*, n. sp. Three examples.

## Family TORTRICIDAE.

*Capua*, n. sp. One example.

*Tortrix*, sp. Two female examples of a species resembling *T. divulsana*, Wlk., but with the whitish hindwings plainly strigulated with grey.

*Schoenotenes*, n. sp. One example.

*Acroclita*, n. sp. One example.

*Eucosma plebeiana*, Zel. Eight examples. Common throughout Australia and widely distributed elsewhere; no doubt artificially introduced.

*Polychrosis botrana*, Schiff. Three examples. Common in Eastern Australia and many other parts of the globe; introduced with the grapevine, on which the larva feeds.

*Argyroploce illepida*, Butl. One female. Common on coast from Port Darwin to Sydney; also in India, Ceylon, South Africa, and Hawaiian Islands. Larvae in pods of *Acacia* and *Cassia*. Probably introduced.

## Family TINEIDAE.

*Hieroxestis omoscopa*, Meyr. Six examples. Occurs commonly, also in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; attached to houses.

*Tinea*, sp. Five examples. Probably artificially introduced.